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The camp, leaving the command to another officer only, left the prisoners unguarded. The Russian soldiers were arrested by the Poles and taken to the forests. The Russians were apparently routed. On the 17th there was a combat at Jazowiec; on the 18th at Busko. The victory was won by the Poles. The Russian army was defeated in the forest of Walicki. The Russians were driven out of it.

Another despatch from Cracow of March 21 says—

"The remaining portion of Langiewicz's force, amounting to one thousand, had another engagement on the 20th, and were defeated and dispersed. Parts of them took refuge in Tarnobrzeg, where they separated into two columns and retreated into the neighboring forests. Last night two thousand insurgents were stationed near the Austro-Polish frontier."

A telegram from Cracow of March 21 says—

"Langiewicz and his female aid de camp, Mademoiselle Potowska, have been captured by the Prussian forces in the fortress of Cracow. Since yesterday evening nearly seven hundred insurgents and one hundred horses have been brought to Cracow. Insurgents are constantly crossing the Polish frontier. The 19th division has been sent to Gergery, are posted, with six guns, near Opoczno. The insurgents are being pursued into the forests of the north-western Austria."

Krzesow, in Lublin, was occupied by the insurgent chief Czechowski on the 20th. The insurgents took possession of the government treasury. The Russians withdrew from it.

A telegram of the 23d says further divisions of Polish insurgents arrived at Cracow.

The committee of the Warsaw Central Revolutionary Committee of Warsaw, dated 21st, has been published announcing that the committee resumes its functions of organization and propaganda. It declares that the committee concludes by making an appeal to the people to take up arms against the enemy. It says—"When our brothers are perishing in such numbers, the place of every Pole in the ranks of the national army!"

A telegram from Lemberg of March 23 says—

"The Warsaw revolutionary committee has again assumed the leadership of the Polish revolution. It has resigned the dictatorship, in a proclamation warning the insurgents against the indulgence of party spirit."

A telegram from Vienna of March 23 says—

"Nine hundred insurgents have crossed the frontier near Cracow this morning. They are in want of everything but food and better, nor purpose. Langiewicz is in the central Carpathians. The 19th division has been sent to Cracow does not think that the disappearance of the Dictator is of much importance. The insurrection continues to spread."

Despatches received at the Russian embassy in Paris contain the news of the defeat of Langiewicz, who was confined in such a manner as to make him a prisoner. About 64 tanks prisoners.

The news from Poznan of the entry of the Russian troops into Poland is commented upon by the Paris papers. *The Opinion* writes—

In traversing Posen the Russians have put into execution the convention of February 8.

A telegram from Berlin of March 23 says—

Prince Metternich arrived here from Vienna to-day. He had an interview, lasting two hours, with M. Drouyn d'Arles. The result of the interview was to reconcile the views of the two governments. Prince Metternich expressed himself upon the favorable sentiments of Austria in the negotiations for the settlement of the Polish question. He said that Austria was not prepared to receive the Russian troops having entered Prussian territory.

In the British House of Commons, on March 23, Mr. Chamberlain called attention to the fact that he did not know what the government were doing in behalf of Poland. He contended that England had not only a treaty right to interfere in Polish affairs, but she was under moral obligation to do so.

Lord Palmerston said that although this country had no right to interfere, no equipment had been ordered into England for the purpose of interfering with the Russian troops. England the obligation of interfering by force of arms to compel the execution of the treaty.

France.

LETTER FROM NAPOLEON TO M. BILLAULT.

The *Moniteur* says—"The emperor has addressed the following letter to M. Billault, minister of finance."

I have just read your speech, and, as ever, have been happy to find in you so faithful and so eloquent an interpreter of my feelings. Your words have been the expression of my sympathies for the cause dear to France with the regard due to foreign sovereigns and governments. Your words were on all points irrefragable and convincing. I regret my other engagements prevent me of any sentiment.

NAPOLEON.

The *Moniteur* also says—"The news is entirely incorrect that Napoleon would call to the list of those who have agreed to be sent to Mexico. The troops expected at Toulon are destined to Algeria."

The *Paris Herald* has received a warning.

The *Paris correspondent* to the London News says—"A circular from the relief committee of Mirhouse about that the evil is spreading throughout Alsace, and 15,000 persons are threatened with death if they have no wages to depend upon."

The growing crops have a very healthy appearance. Wheat is well advanced and four also advanced if the sowing in the Paris market.

The Bourse was firm on Monday. Rentes closed at 90/30.

A debate took place in the Senate upon the bill granting extraordinary credits to the government. Mr. Fould stated that the Government had no intention of increasing the tax, and the budget for 1863 has been regulated upon comparatively favorable conditions. According to the estimate of the Finance Ministry, the deficit of 1863 will afford a surplus of 70,000,000 francs.

Italy.

Farini is ill, and has gone to Rome. Signor Minghetti is likely to have the Presidency of the Council and Ministry of Finance. Passella's retirement is probable.

Pescara is to leave the Foreign Affairs, and Spaventa to Interior.

Russia.

IMPORTANT NEWS OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE REGARDING THE POLISH AND LITHUANIAN AFFAIRS.

A despatch received from St. Petersburg, March 23 says—"As imperial decree has been published to-day abolishing for certain local reasons, all relations of an obligational character between the proprietors of land in the provinces of Vilna, Grodno and Minsk, and four districts of Wilhelms. The emancipation of the serfs has been carried out in accordance with the further orders issued from May 1 next the peasants are no longer to pay their rent to the landed proprietors, but to the government, which will lease part to the proprietors of the land."

Full details on this head are contained in the sheets of the "RUSSIA."

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The *London Times'* city article of March 24 says—"The news from Poland, coupled with the hope that the Emperor will call to the list of those who have agreed to be sent to Mexico by generous measures, has imparted firmness to-day to the English funds, and the market has recovered its former buoyancy. The demand for discount of gold to the bank. The demand for discount at the bank was active, and in the open market the general rate advanced upon the bank minimum. In the Stock Exchange the supply of money was rather abundant. Total £175,000 was taken to the bank to-day, and further large amounts are expected."

The Bank of England has experienced a slight relaxation. It opened at Saturday's price at 4½ p.c., but close at 3½ p.c.

The 3½ p.c. variation in American securities is advance of 3½ p.c. in Illinois Central sterling bonds.

London, March 24.—Evening.

The English funds showed moderate strength, and consolids held at 93½, a ½, and 92½ for April 8. The demand for discount at the bank was limited. In the Stock Exchange the supply of money was rather abundant. Total £175,000 was taken to the bank to-day, and further large amounts are expected."

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London, March 24.—Evening.

The English

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have grown out of the shame of the injured party. I have
therefore not merely that right should be done, but that
there should be sufficient power to effect its object. Other
ways would be to sue for damages, but I am not sure
that it is probable that I may receive at an early mo-
ment further instructions from my government in respect
to the substantial point involved in the present case.
I am, however, in the present case, in view of which
your lordship time by enlarging the limits of the discussion
of purely incidental questions. I desire to express my
gratitude to your lordship for the interest which your
lordship has taken in the case, and for the assurance
your lordship has given me from the suspicion of
encouraging the enlistment of her Majesty's subjects in
the service of the United States. I am, however, not
without regret that I perceive the charge still per-
sisted in against the government of the United States.
I understand your lordship to say, it is now affirmed
that the United States government is not bound by its
conduct in the United States, and because British subjects
in the United States, tempted by these bounties, do not
suffer from any injury, but that the government is
obliged, in your former act, that the government
of the United States, systematically and in disregard of
the rights of the United States, to permit the enlistment
of its subjects, in view of the frequent applications made
to me to procure the discharge of citizens of the United
States who have been tempted in the same manner to en-
list in the service of the United States. I am, however,
in the existence of a similar policy. Further than the presence
of a general order I do not perceive that your lordship
has taken any steps to prevent the enlistment of British
subjects in the service of the United States, or that you
are in a situation to speak authoritatively, appear to extend
Further than this, I must still continue to declaim the
rights of the United States in the existence of any systematic
policy, as well as the rights of the United States.
CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

EARL RUSSELL TO LORD LYONS.
FORN OFFICE, OCT. 26, 1863.

I have to state to your lordship that I have received
from Mr. Adams some papers respecting the proceedings
of the Alabama, which Mr. Adams informed me he
submitted to your lordship for the consideration of
Majesty's government.

These papers contain accounts of the various captures
made by the Alabama, but they do not appear to be
sufficiently full to enable your lordship to form a correct
idea of the international law applicable to that ship, upon
which the answers of her Majesty's government to the demands
made by the United States are based. Some of the mem-
orials submitted pray that the United States govern-
ment will see order their naval force to prevent the
capture of ships made by the Alabama, which the mem-
orials complain, but it is, of course, one which with
her Majesty's government have no concern.

Some of the memorials also state that the Alabama
are partly, or mainly, composed of British subjects.
If this be so, these persons are acting in violation of
the laws of the United States, and it is, of course, one
which with her Majesty's government have no concern.
But, unfortunately, in accordance with the principles upon
this subject maintained by Mr. Seward in his note
to your lordship in the case of the Sumner.

EARL RUSSELL TO LORD LYONS.
OCT. 26, 1863.

My Lord—I had a conversation a few days ago with
Mr. Adams on the subject of the Alabama.

He stated to me that he desired to carry on
the controversy on this subject from Washington; that
rather left the conduct of the argument to Mr. Adams.

On a second point, however, namely—whether the law
of the United States is applicable to that ship, upon
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